ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The Kansas Supreme Court Decides That the Sale of Liquor in Original Packages is a Violation of the Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13.-Saturday the Supreme court rendered a number of opinions, the most important one being in the "original package" case of the State vs. F. W. Fulker.

The defendant was in charge of the railroad depot and express office at Oketo, Marshall County, and was prosecuted in the district court of that county on the charge of unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors. The testimony showed that he sold what were called "prize packages," being boxes about twelve inches square, in each of which there was a jug of whisky. These boxes were expressed to him from Blue Springs, Neb., in the same form and condition in which they were shipped. At the close of the testimony he requested the court to instruct the jury that if the packages containing intoxicating liquors wers sold in the original packages as delivered for shipment in Nebraska such sales were not in violation of the Constitution and laws. The request was refused, and in charging the jury the court said: "I further instruct you that if you believe from the nature among my own cattle and those I evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, the defendant knowingly sold intoxicating liquors at the place described in the complaint and within two years prior to December 22, 1888, it would be no defense against such sale for the defendant to show by evidence that such intexicati g liquor so sold by him had been imported by him from another State over some route ordinarily used the action of the substances as foreign for the transportation of merchandise, in inclosed boxes or packages, and that such intoxicating liquors had been so sold by the defendant in the original life, and the perpetuation of health. The boxes or packages in which they had been placed for shipment in another State without breaking said boxes or packages."

Fulker was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and be imprisoned for thirty days each on two counts. He appealed, alleging that the court erred in overruling his motion for a new trial. His counsel, A. L. Williams, of this city, argued that in interpreting the commercial clause of the United States Constitution, intoxicating liquors must be regarded as articles of commerce which might be imported from another State and sold at the end of the transit in this State, the same as other commodities.

The Supreme Court holds that the Prohibitory law does not operate directly on commerce or on the introduction of liquors, but only provides that they shall be subject to areasonable police regulation when brought within the territorial limits of the State. The fact that su h regulations may to some extent diminish the traffic or incidentally affect Inter-State commerce, does not, in its view, render them invalid. The court says:

"Intoxicating liquors transported from another State to a point in Kansas are subject to the laws of Kansas to the same extent and in like manner as other intoxicating liquors already rightfully existing in the State and can not be sold at the place of destination, in the original packages or in any other form, except as the laws of the State prescribe. The police power of the State so exercised does not infringe on the power delegated to Congress to regulate commerce between States."

The elaborate opinion closes with these words: "Our conclusion is that the district court did not err in instructing the jury, and hence its judgment will be affirmed." The case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

KANSAS IMMIGRATION.

Enthusiastic Convention Held at Wichita to Further the Cause.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 14 .- The State immigration convention which commenced work here yesterday was very enthusiastic. J. M. Steele, of Emporia, and Hale Cowley, of Wichita, were elected chairman and secretary, and a board of directors for a State immigration bureau was formed by the election of one member from each county of the State. E. B. Buck of Winfield, Hale Cowley and A. W. Olivar, of Wichita, were elected respectively chairman, secretary and treasurer of the executive committee, the balance being composed of S. H. Martin, of Eureka; A. R. Ford, of Kansas City, Kan.; Taylor Miller, of Salina; C. P. Buffington, of Cherryvale; G. II. Spencer, of Russell and W. E. Bolton, of Greensburg. Wichita was selected as the permanent . eadquarters of the bureau. Resolutions were passed urging Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to establish a deep water harbor in Texas, and on motion of George Martin, of the Kansas City Gazette, a resolution declaring the necessity of appropriations for making navigable the Missouri river was also urged upon the Government.

cide atally shot yesterday morning. Their father wils cleaning a shotgun when it was discharged and the shot passing through a partition struck the children in the back of their heads. They were not seriously wounded.

MORTALITY OF CATTLE.

An Interesting Paper By the State Veter-inarian as to the Cause of Death Among

At the recent meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, held at Topeka, State Veterinarian Goring read the following paper upon the mortality of cattle when turned into corn stalk pastures:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: By request of Hon. Martin Mohler, Secre tary of the State Board of Agriculture for Kansas, I have prepared a statement of what, in my opinion, is the cause of the mortality among cattle, when turned out to feed in the corn stalk pasture. That death is caused by acute inflammation of the stomach and intestines is of course quite plain. I have made a number of post mortem examinations on cattle after dying as above men-tioned, after being allowed to feed to repletion on corn stalks, and the symptoms presentd are invariably the same, viz.: Exten sive inflammation of the alimentary canal and coverings of the brain. When cattle are first turned into a corn stalk pasture they feed voraciously, regardless of the disas trous consequences that so frequently fol-lows engogement with this coarse, dry and almost indigestible food. But as this disease is not of a contagious or in-fective nature, I am not permitted at the expense of the State to go and personally investigate the symptoms, course and termination of cases reported to me by farmers whose stock suffer. Therefore I can only advise by letter giving treatment that I have found most successful in cases both of this have been called upon to treat in my capacity as a private practitioner before I entered the service of the State.

The character of the food and the habits and condition of the animal operate as direct cause of the disease of the alimentary canal. Very rich and concentrated food taken in undue quantity, or very innutritious substances, such as over ripe straw or hay, or corn stalks, which being composed almost entirely of woody fiber, and silicon, will cause enteritis. This effect is due more to bodies, which are not subject to the digestive action of the secretions of the mouth, stomach and bowels, than to the want of other elements necessary to work, the contents of the stomach and bowels become a cause of severe inflammation in which nature's recuperative powers too often prove unequal to the emergency. especially is this the case where cattle are not thoroughly habituated to the use of unwholesome food. I am fully convinced that the whole cause of the trouble in the cases where cattle die after being turned out among corn stalks to feed is due to the indigestibility and the large quantity of food in-

gested. My personal experience while in the cattle business was that by allowing the cattle to remain only one hour a day among the stalks until their stomachs become accustomed to the work required of it, and allowing plenty of pure water, no cattle were lost. After being handled in this way for about ten days I consider it safe to turn them permanently

out among the stalks. When cattle are allowed to engorge themselves with unmusticated and only partly masticated food, especially when it is of a coarse, cellulose character, it becomes impacted in the paunch (rumen, first stomach) or maniply (third stomach) or both. The animal is then unable to regurgitate the contents for the second and final mastication, which is the cud-chewing process. As a consequence, this body of compressd material, acting like a thorn in the flesh, creates an inflammation, which, without timely and proper medical treatment, results in fatal termination. This inflammation upon the mucous membrane of the stomach extends coats, and then on to the intestines, and finally to peritonean setting up a peritonitus in-volving the entire contents of the abdominal cavity. This extensive and severe inflammation is sufficient to involve by sympathy the membranes of the brain, and the unmis takable symptoms of meningitis are obfollowed soon by relief in death.

Corn stalks that are damaged sy mold or rot, or contaminated by smut should not under any circumstances be fod to stock, unless to prevent sta. vation-wher no proper, wholesome food could be procured. In my opinion most of the losses in curred by death from indigestion originating in cattle, which are allowed to have free ac ce s to corn stalk fodder, could be entirely avoided by handling the stock as follows:

First-Before turning them into the stalk pisture, see that they start in on pretty full stomachs, of food which they are accustomed to eating, then they can not possibly overeat the first time, then allow them to remain in the stalk pasture for about an hour each day thereafter, gradually increasing the time, as before stated. This gives the stomach time to become accustomed to this class of food, You can then safely allow the stock to run among the corn stalks at will. Never lose sight of the fact that a constant and full supply of pure water is absolutely necessary for the well being of cattle while kept upon this class of food.

The rational treatment of all diseases is to remove the cause of the morbid conditions, and in the case under discussion to remove the indigestible mass from the stomachs, is indicated. For this purpose I have found the following mixture to be very successful: Liuseed oil, 1 quart; coton oil, 20 drops; molasses, 1 pint; ginger tincture, 2 ounces; mix well and give as one dose to each animas. Of course this is a dose for an adult. Half the dose would be suitable for a one-year-old animal, and so on according to age. If this be unsuccessful in producing a copious discharge from the bowels inside of twenty-four hears repeat the dosc. The sooner this treatment is adopted in the early stage of the disease, the more likely is recovery to follow. As soon as the stomach and bowels are thoroughly cleaned out by the action of the purgative medicine given, administer the following daily to each animal under treatment: Common salt, 4 ounces; nit. potast half ounce; bi carb. soda, 1 ounce; syrup, 1 pint; water, 1 quart; mix well and drench. Three days will be quite sufficient to keep up this treatment. At all times during treat. ment allow free access to be had by the sick stock to water. Injections are often used with good effect, as follows: Warm water, a quarts; I conce seep (dissolved), I conce pure glycerine, mix well and give by springe per regism. Give sloppy food afferwards for some days, such as bran, mash, boiled

carrots or cabbage, etc.

If the case does not yield to this course of treatment there is evidently such a degree of TOPERA, Kan., Jan. 14.—Three children of Mil on Bickel, afarmer residing three miles north of Topaka, were accidentally shot vesterday morning.

Irreatment there is evidently such a degree of impaction that no medicine you can administer will have any effect. Then the only chance left is to cut into the stometh through the abdominal wall and remove the contents by hand. This, of course, can be done with any prospect of success, only by a skillful veterinary surgeon.

In cases where distention of the stomach through the nace of the trocar and

by gas is present, the use of the trocar and canula will seen afford relief. Provention should be the watchword of the stock owner, and if rationally pursued he will have litte need to trouble much about the use of medicine or surgery for the disease under discussion.

Catarrhal Deafness-Hay Fever-A New

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and sustaghian tubes. Microscopic research however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby Catarrh, Hay Fever and Catarrhal Deafness are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of three cents in stamps to pay postage by A. H. Dixon & Son, cor. of John and King Street, Toronto, Canada—Christian Advocate.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

The increasing popular desire for modern conveniences legitimates the belief that the court-room of the future will be supplied with wooden jurymen, built in by the contractors.—Washington Post.

Never Say Die! Scourged with ulcers, boils and tetter, Weak of limb and sore of eye. Hopsiess now of growing better, Surely one must die.

Surely one must die.

Not at all, poor, discouraged sufferer from disordered blood and scrofulous trouble. Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great blood-purifying and life-saver of modern days. All those unwholesome sores and blood disorders may be cured, and the victim will look and feel like a new man. It is warranted to benefit or cure or money paid for it promptly returned.

Perfection is attained in Dr. Sage's Ca-tarrh Remedy. It cures the worst cases.

Save up your cash is good advice, and yet it does seem rather funny that men get rich with least delay by saving other people's money.—Merchant Traveler.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR:-Please inform your To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl street, New York.

By their fruits you shall know them; and, therefore, the almanac-makers are known by their dates.

THE most potent remedies for the cure of disease have been discovered by accident. The first dose of Dr. Shallenberger's Anti-The first dose of Dr. Shallenberger's Anti-dote for Malaria was given, as an experi-ment, to an old lady almost dying from the effects of Malaria, on whom Quinine acted as a poison. One dose cured her; and a single dose has cured thousands since. It is the only known Antidote for the poison of Malaria. Sold by Druggists.

Ir is the man continually cramped who finds difficulty in keeping his head above water.—Texas Siftings.

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"TLL raise your salary" is a style of gain-saying that most people will submit to with-out protest.—Merchant Traveler.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders use Brown's Bronchtal Troches.—"Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began thinking well of "—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Sold only in boxes.

Ir the choir-singer doesn't get along well it is her own fault. She has her chants in life.—Washington Capital.

Do Your clothes last as they used to! If not, you must be using a soap or washing powder that rots them. Try the good old-fashioned Dobbins' Electric Soap, perfectly pure to-day as in 1865.

An employment bureau may yet be opened in Europe where crowned heads out of a job may find work.—N. O. Picayuna.

Ir you are tired taking the large old fashloned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

THE monk's penitential garb is a sack-re-ligious affair.—Washington Capital.

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c. WHERE hot retorts are plentiful-in a gas-

house - Boston Herald. OLDEST and best-"Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

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CATARRE.

Never before in the history of the United States has there been such a Winter as the present, and never before in its history have the people been afforded such facilities for travel as are now given by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Eight magnificently equipped passenger trains traverse the Empire State daily, ar-riving at and departing from Grand Central Station, in the very center of 'The Ameri-can Metropolis."—New York Times.

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We cheerfully recommend St. Jacobs Oil as the best for general use on stock.
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Cold, Swelled Limbs, Inflammation. My mare enight cold; result; swellends, lump between fore-legs and inflamman. Cured her with St. Jacobs Oil.

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THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Saltimore, MA

or oppression in the stomach shortly after eating, accompanied by a formation of gas and a belching of wind? breath offensive, and do you experi- freshing? ence an ugly, bitter, alimy taste in the you often have headaches, and are suffering from what is usually misunyou troubled with dizziness at times? derstood and taken to be dyspepsia, Do you suffer from palpitation, or a but which is really

Do you suffer from a dull, heavy pain | trembling or fluttering sensation in the region of the heart? Do you suffer from constipation? Do you feel dull, languid, listless, and low-spirited, or Does your stomach become tender or hypochondrical? Are you easily fapainful under pressure, and feel cold, tigued and disinclined to take exeras if it consained a lump of ice, or one cise? Do you suffer from drowsiness was being held against it? Is your after meals, and is your sleep unre-

If you have all or any considerable mouth, especially in the morning? Do number of these symptoms, you are

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

there are sharp pains, front and back, under the shoulders, and there may be chronic diarrhea. The tongue is usually coated, and often there is nausea and vomiting after meals. The appetite is variable, generally poor, and there is often an excessive flow of saliva. The patient suffers from an increased fever while the voice is hoarse and husky.

complicated the disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Generally the liver is torpid and many times the kidneys more or less involved.

It is in the cure of this distressing malady that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medfame. No matter what stage the dis- Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

In some cases the skin becomes hot | ease has reached, it will subdue it, if and dry, particularly the feet and taken according to directions for a reahands; in others, again, the feet and sonable length of time. One or two hands are cold, and there is great heat of Dr. Pierce's Pellets taken with the in the body and head. Sometimes "Discovery" will add to its efficacy in case the liver is very torpid and the bowels constipated.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only medicine guaranteed to benefit or cure in every case of Catarrh of the Stomach, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded. The "Discovery" acts specifically upon the afduring the night, frequently perspires fected lining membranes of the stomwhile asleep and is troubled with ach, subduing the morbid conditions "heartburn." Generally the face is existing therein and preventing their flushed or the skin becomes sallow, and degenerating into ulceration or possisometimes there is a dry, hacking cough, bly cancerous disease. It contains no alcohol to inebriate; no sugar or syrup Not all of the foregoing symptoms to ferment and further derange digesare present in every case. The more tion. As wonderful in its curative results as it is peculiar in its chemical composition. It stands alone-incomparable as a remedy for the above described, distressing and dangerous malady which afflicts so many of our people in all stations of life.

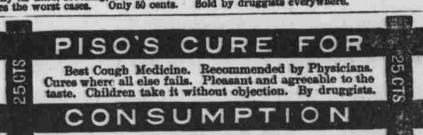
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the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

symptoms of Catarril.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in esta, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption and end in the grave.

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